

Los Angeles County

Drug Court Program

Fifth Annual Report to the Board of Supervisors

September 18, 2002

**COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COORDINATION COMMITTEE**

**The Honorable Zev Yaroslavsky, Supervisor
Chair**

**The Honorable Leroy Baca, Sheriff
Vice Chair**

Peggy Shuttleworth, Executive Director

SUPERVISING DRUG COURT JUDGE

Honorable Michael A. Tynan

DRUG COURT OVERSIGHT SUBCOMMITTEE

**Honorable Rudolph Diaz, Chair
Michael P. Judge, Public Defender, Vice Chair**

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the last year, the Drug Court Program has continued its exceptional growth and success, setting a new record for the number of graduates at 568. With the expansion to the Antelope Valley this past year, the program is now poised to reach virtually every major region of the County. From a single pilot project at the Downtown Criminal Courts Building, to a network which serves 1,000 participants annually, the Drug Court program in Los Angeles County is a model of regional innovation and collaboration.

To date, just about 2,000 adults have successfully completed the rigorous 12-month Drug Court Program. Two-thirds of the graduates remain arrest free. Drug Courts continue to have a relatively high program retention rate, with about 55% of participants either graduating or remaining active program participants.

The Juvenile Drug Court Program proudly held its first Eastlake Program graduation. Supervisor Gloria Molina delivered an inspirational speech to honor the program, as well as the graduates. The Juvenile Drug Court Program increased program participants and graduates by almost 40% last fiscal year. Additionally, 45 juveniles have successfully completed the program.

On July 1, 2001, Proposition 36, the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000, became law. This statute mandates drug treatment in lieu of incarceration for persons convicted of specific non-violent drug offenses. The new law provides state funding for treatment, as well as offender monitoring and supervision services. Passage of Proposition 36 was, in part, affirmation of a growing belief that "treatment works" and that a comprehensive system of court-supervised programs can be a reasonable and effective alternative to incarcerating addicted criminal offenders.

Proposition 36 had a relatively minor impact on the Adult Drug Courts. Drug Courts experienced an 8% reduction in new admissions and a 5% reduction in active participants. On the other hand, graduations were up slightly, and program terminations were 2% lower than the previous fiscal year. It also appears that the fall in new admissions was temporary. Admissions decreased during the first two quarters of the fiscal year, but then increased significantly (31%) in the last two quarters, surpassing admission rates of five of the previous six quarters. It is possible that Drug Courts have seen the impact of Proposition 36, and it has passed. The next six months will help confirm this.

The federal government committed to adding 1.6 billion dollars to drug treatment systems over the next five years. State funding for Drug Courts is projected to remain the same for this fiscal year.

The Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee's goals for Fiscal Year 2002/2003 are:

- Expand and improve juvenile drug court treatment services.
- Expand and refine statistical analyses to determine the nature of Drug Court successes.
- Merge the Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS) with the Treatment Courts

and Probation Exchange System (TCPX - Proposition 36).

II. LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRUG COURTS 1994 - 2002

Drug Courts are unique in the criminal justice environment because they are built upon an intensive collaborative relationship between criminal justice and drug treatment professionals (Appendix 1: *Key Elements of Drug Court*). The resulting partnership has led to the development of a comprehensive and extremely structured regimen of treatment and recovery services that centers on the authority of the court and personal involvement of the Drug Court Judge (Appendix 2: *Drug Court Phases*). Through the creation of a non-adversarial courtroom atmosphere, the Judge heads a team of court officers, staff and treatment counselors, all working in concert to support the participant's recovery. The Drug Court Program also provides a structure of intense supervision based on frequent drug testing and court appearances. By closely monitoring participants, the court is able to actively support the recovery process and react swiftly to impose appropriate therapeutic sanctions or to reinstate criminal proceedings when participants cannot comply with the program. Together, the Drug Court Judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, probation officer, and treatment professionals maintain a critical balance of support, encouragement, supervision and authority.

In 1994, the Los Angeles Municipal Court and the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) established the County's first Drug Court Program at the Downtown Criminal Courts Building. Within two months, a second project was implemented at the Rio Hondo Municipal Court in El Monte. These two pilot programs were not only the beginning of the Los Angeles County Drug Court Program, they were also the genesis of a movement to revolutionize the justice system response to drug addiction and crime.

Under the leadership of the Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, Probation Department, Alcohol and Drug Program Administration of the Department of Health Services and Board of Supervisors, Drug Courts have successfully expanded beyond the first pilot sites to 14 locations throughout the County (Appendix 3: *Drug Court Programs*). Each of the programs is independently operated by the sponsoring court, but all participate in a collaborative planning process, share critical resources, and are bound by Countywide Standards and Practices and a common data and case management system, known as the Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS). The County's Drug Court Programs are recognized throughout the country for their excellence. Collectively, they represent the nation's first integrated multi-jurisdictional Drug Court system.

Over the past eight years, the courts and CCJCC have collaborated on the development and implementation of 14 local Drug Court programs, including adult, juvenile and specialized programs. There are currently 12 fully operational adult Community Drug Court programs. With the newest site in Antelope Valley now open, the Drug Court Program has completed the basic framework for a countywide system of programs that are within reach of every community in Los Angeles County.

In addition to its Community Drug Courts, the County also has three specialized Drug Court programs. Two of these programs, the Sentenced Offender Program and the Sylmar Juvenile

Program, have been in operation since 1998. This year, another juvenile program was brought up

in Eastlake. These programs are based on the fundamental principles and core elements of the Community Drug Court System, but restructured to meet the unique needs and legal circumstances of their respective participant populations.

Community Drug Courts

The County's system of Community Drug Court Programs is predominately of the "pre-guilty plea" diversion design which is intended to provide a treatment alternative to prosecution for non-violent felony drug offenders. However, Community Drug Courts are now evolving into multi-track program models which may include misdemeanor drug offenders and a variety of post-plea participant categories, such as probation violators and defendants who have pled guilty as a condition for admission into the program. For those who have entered guilty pleas, the entry of judgement in their case is deferred until they successfully complete the 12-month Drug Court Program. For those who fail the program, judgement on the guilty plea is entered and the case proceeds directly to the sentencing phase. Since their inception, the Community Drug Courts have graduated 1,987 participants, and maintained a 68% non-recidivism rate.

Sentenced Offender Drug Court Program



The SODC Program Graduation. Graduates pictured with their drug court team, with the exception of the Drug Court Judge Presiding, the Honorable Michael A. Tynan.

The Sentenced Offender Drug Court (SODC) Program, which started in August 1998, is an intensive program for convicted, non-violent felony offenders who face state prison commitments due to their criminal records and history of drug addiction. These higher risk offenders have medium to high levels of drug addiction and are offered the SODC program with formal probation as an alternative to state prison. The SODC program is designed for non-violent offenders, specifically excluding persons with prior convictions for serious or violent felonies or those with current charges involving serious or violent felonies or drug trafficking.

The Superior Court's SODC program is totally integrated with both the in-custody and post-release treatment components being supervised by a single Drug Court judge and dedicated Drug Court probation officer. All SODC participants spend a mandatory 90 days in the County jail where they are assigned to a specialized drug treatment module. Following this period of intensive in-custody treatment, participants are typically admitted into community-based transitional housing while they begin a six to nine month phase of comprehensive "outpatient" treatment and intensive drug testing under the direct supervision of the Drug Court Judge and Probation Officer.

After completion of the outpatient treatment phase, the offender continues his/her recovery under intensive probation supervision but without the direct monitoring of the Drug Court Judge. Court jurisdiction and formal probation supervision continue for the full term mandated by the sentence. Since inception, this program has graduated 108 participants and currently has an 83% non-recidivism rate.

Juvenile Drug Courts



Sylmar Juvenile Drug Court Team at their May 9, 2002 Graduation Ceremony.

Incorporating the same general principles and program elements as the Adult Drug Courts, the Juvenile Drug Court targets non-violent juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems. Designed for both male and female participants, the mission of the program is to provide an integrated and comprehensive system of treatment for high risk minors and their parents within the highly structured Drug Court setting.

Juvenile Drug Court is a voluntary program which includes regular court appearances before a designated Drug Court judicial officer, intensive supervision by the Probation Department, frequent drug testing and a

comprehensive program of treatment services provided by a community-based agency. Individual, group and family counseling sessions are all provided by the treatment agency. Regular attendance at 12-step meetings (i.e., Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous) is required, as is regular and verified school attendance. The involvement of the minor's parents and family members is strongly encouraged and referrals for ancillary services, such as vocational training, job placement services and remedial education, are also made when appropriate. Participants must complete a minimum of 12 months with the program, comply with all program requirements and be drug-free to be considered for graduation from Drug Court.

The County's first pilot program began operations at the Sylmar Juvenile Court facility in July 1998. Since then, the Drug Court has admitted a total of 249 participants (193 males and 56 females). There are now 77 active participants (49 males and 28 females) and a total of 41 minors (28 males and 13 females) have graduated from the program.

The Court had a strategic goal to develop a program that would target drug-involved juveniles who are at greatest risk of becoming chronic, serious offenders. These high risk juveniles are considered the most appropriate candidates for Drug Court because of their need for an intensive and highly structured program of services, supervision and treatment-oriented sanctions.

The Eastlake Juvenile Program was designed to meet this need. The program started at the end of the last fiscal year. The Eastlake Drug Court has admitted a total of 42 participants (36 males and 6 females). There are currently 23 active participants (21 males and 2 females) and a total of 4 minors (4 males and 0 females) have graduated during its first year of operation.

The Juvenile Drug Court established an in-custody treatment component similar to the Sheriff's Biscailuz Recovery Center for adults. Working with the Probation Department and the Alcohol and Drug Programs Administration (ADPA), the Juvenile Court established a dedicated 25-bed treatment program at Eastlake Juvenile Hall. This facility allows Juvenile Drug Court judges to use short-term confinements in a secure therapeutic facility as a treatment sanction. The Eastlake Juvenile Drug Court's community-based treatment provider will also operate the treatment component of the in-custody program.

The Court is also seeking additional resources to expand the availability of community-based residential treatment services. The expanded residential beds will serve both as a primary treatment modality for youth with serious substance abuse and delinquency problems, and a necessary "step-down" between custody treatment and community-based day or outpatient services.



Eastlake Juvenile Graduation Program.

III. DRUG COURT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (DCMIS)

Paralleling growth and expansion of the County Drug Court Program has been the increasing need to automate the collection and management of Drug Court case information. To address this need, CCJCC's Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee, the Information Systems Advisory Body (ISAB) and the Internal Services Department joined together in a collaborative multi-agency effort to develop a countywide Drug Court computer system. This Internet/Intranet system, known as the Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS), was completed in March 2000 with successful linkages to the existing 11 adult Drug Court sites and treatment providers in operation at the time. It is believed that DCMIS may have had the distinction of being the nation's first operational Drug Court data system to utilize web browser technology as the basis for inter-connecting multiple courts and treatment agencies into a single database system. The DCMIS component has now been operational for slightly over two years, during which time the system has been, and will continue to be, refined to meet the needs of the County's Drug Courts. (Attachment 4: *DCMIS*)

The DCMIS data repository provides day-to-day operational support to the County's Drug Courts and serves as a centralized source for statistical information that monitors and evaluates court-level as well as countywide program outcomes and trends. The primary operational support processes of the system center on participant identification and tracking information and fall into three major categories: (1) Eligibility/Suitability; (2) Treatment; and (3) Court Monitoring. The administrative processes of DCMIS fall into two major categories: (1) Statistical Reports; and (2) L.A. County Drug Court Program Home Page.

DCMIS is an Internet/Intranet database application, which selectively permits access to the data by a variety of system users. However, to guarantee confidentiality, all DCMIS users are registered and assigned specific data access privileges. This classification system ensures that access to protected treatment or criminal justice information is restricted to specific groups of authorized DCMIS users. Only DCMIS/CCJCC system administrators have access to the entire DCMIS database.

Shared System Architecture Strategy

The success of the DCMIS platform in linking multiple private treatment and government agencies with many locations to a centralized database for reporting and tracking purposes will set the stage for many other therapeutic justice innovations in the coming months and years. The Juvenile Drug Court Data Center is being developed now on the DCMIS model. The implementation on July 1, 2001, of Proposition 36 provided an opportunity to build upon the lessons of the DCMIS platform and establish a multi-agency database to manage complex information and reporting linkages among the court, probation and treatment. Future areas for expansion could include other therapeutic justice court models such as Community Courts and Homeless Courts. Investment in the development of DCMIS has placed Los Angeles County in the forefront of data collection not only in the state, but also in the country.

IV. LOS ANGELES DRUG COURTS FY 2001/2002

HIGHLIGHTS

- Community Drug Courts increased the total number of program graduates to 1,987, an increase of 36%.
- A comparison of the 2000/2001 fiscal year data to the last fiscal year reveals that Proposition 36 did negatively impact our Adult Drug Courts. However, the impact can be considered minor.
- Both new admissions and program participants fell slightly from 00/01 to 01/02 across all adult programs. New admissions fell by 8%, and program participants fell by 5%. However, both categories reflect a rebound in the latter part of the fiscal year. (see Tables 1 and 2).
- Adult Drug Court graduations increased over the 2000/2001 fiscal year, and Drug Court terminations were reduced by 3%.
- Eastlake Juvenile celebrated its first graduation. The number of Juvenile Drug Court graduates was up to 18, which is a 38% increase over the previous fiscal year. Program participants have increased by almost 40%, with an average of 110 participants.
- The 12th Community Drug Court Program opened on July 1, 2002 at the Antelope Valley Courthouse.
- Collaborated with the Superior Court and CCJCC's Proposition 36 Implementation Task Force to implement the proposition Countywide. The County received a B+ rating from the Drug Policy Alliance for its implementation effort.
- Continued refinement of the adult Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS), including many upgrades and system changes in response to user needs.
- Five distinguished Drug Court Graduates were honored by the Board of Supervisors during Drug Court Week, June 9 - June 15, 2002 (see photo on the first page).

ADULT PROGRAMS

Admissions

During the fiscal year, drug courts retained a formidable presence despite the implementation of Proposition 36. Drug Court admissions fell by only 8%. Most, if not all, of the reduction occurred in the first two quarters of the fiscal year. The last two quarters' admissions are slightly higher than the previous year's quarterly admission rate. The reduction in admissions was much more significant for the Sentenced Offender program than the Community Drug Courts. This, of course, stands to reason, since Proposition 36 is a sentenced offender program with a much less stringent treatment program. The SODC admissions did increase steadily throughout the fiscal year, and can be expected to rebound with Proposition 36 "fall-off" referrals.

Table 1: Admissions

	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	% Change
First Quarter	296	273	(-8%)
Second Quarter	362	251	(-30%)
Third Quarter	319	340	+7%
Fourth Quarter	332	347	+5%
Total:	1,309	1,211	(-8%)

Program Participants

The number of active drug court clients fell by 5% this fiscal year. There was a steady decline throughout the first three quarters, with moderate rebound in the fourth quarter. The change reflected in program participants is consistent with the pattern of change in admissions, i.e., admissions rebounded in the third quarter, causing an increase in program participants in the fourth quarter.

Table 2: Program Participants

	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	% Change
First Quarter	991	1,028	+4%
Second Quarter	972	982	+1%
Third Quarter	1,040	891	(-14%)
Fourth Quarter	1,022	926	(-9%)
Average:	1,006	957	(-5%)

Graduations

There is basically no change in graduations over the last two fiscal years. In fact, there was one more graduate in fiscal year 01/02 than 00/01. Based on the declines in admissions in the early quarters of last fiscal year, a decline in graduations for the first two quarters of the next fiscal year can be expected. However, the rebound in admissions in the last two quarters should result in increased graduations in the last two quarters of the next fiscal year.

Table 3: Graduations

	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	% Change
First Quarter	140	128	(-9%)
Second Quarter	138	168	+21%
Third Quarter	155	131	(-15%)
Fourth Quarter	134	141	+5%
Total	567	568	0%



Long Beach Drug Court celebrates one of its three graduations held last fiscal year. The Honorable Deborah Andrews presiding.

Terminations

The number of program terminations decreased slightly (3%) over the last fiscal year. This reduction in terminations accounts for the difference between the 8% drop in admissions and the drop in program participants of only 5%.

Table 4: Terminations

	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	% Change
First Quarter	175	173	(-1%)
Second Quarter	156	172	+10%
Third Quarter	182	175	(-4%)
Fourth Quarter	190	169	(-11%)
Total	703	689	(-3%)

For detailed information on each Adult Court Program, see Appendix 5: *Statistical Comparison Reports FY 00/01 and FY 01/02: Countywide Community Drug Courts* and Appendix 6: *Statistical Comparison Report FY 00/01 and FY 01/02: Sentenced Offender Program*.



Santa Monica Drug Court Graduation. The Honorable Bernard J. Kamins presiding.

Demographics

The Drug Court client population continues to reflect the diversity of the population in Los Angeles County. During the fiscal year, 1,309 clients were admitted to the Drug Court Programs. The admissions population breaks down as follows:

- Gender: Male - 74% Female - 26%
- Average Age: 35
- Ethnicity: Latinos - 39% African-Americans - 35% White - 22%

(Appendix 7: *Drug Court Admissions Profile*).

During the fiscal year, 568 clients graduated from the Drug Court Programs. The breakdown is:

- Gender: Male - 74% Female - 26%
- Average Age: 35
- Ethnicity: Latinos - 42% African-Americans - 25% White - 29%

(Appendix 8: *Drug Court Graduate Profile*).

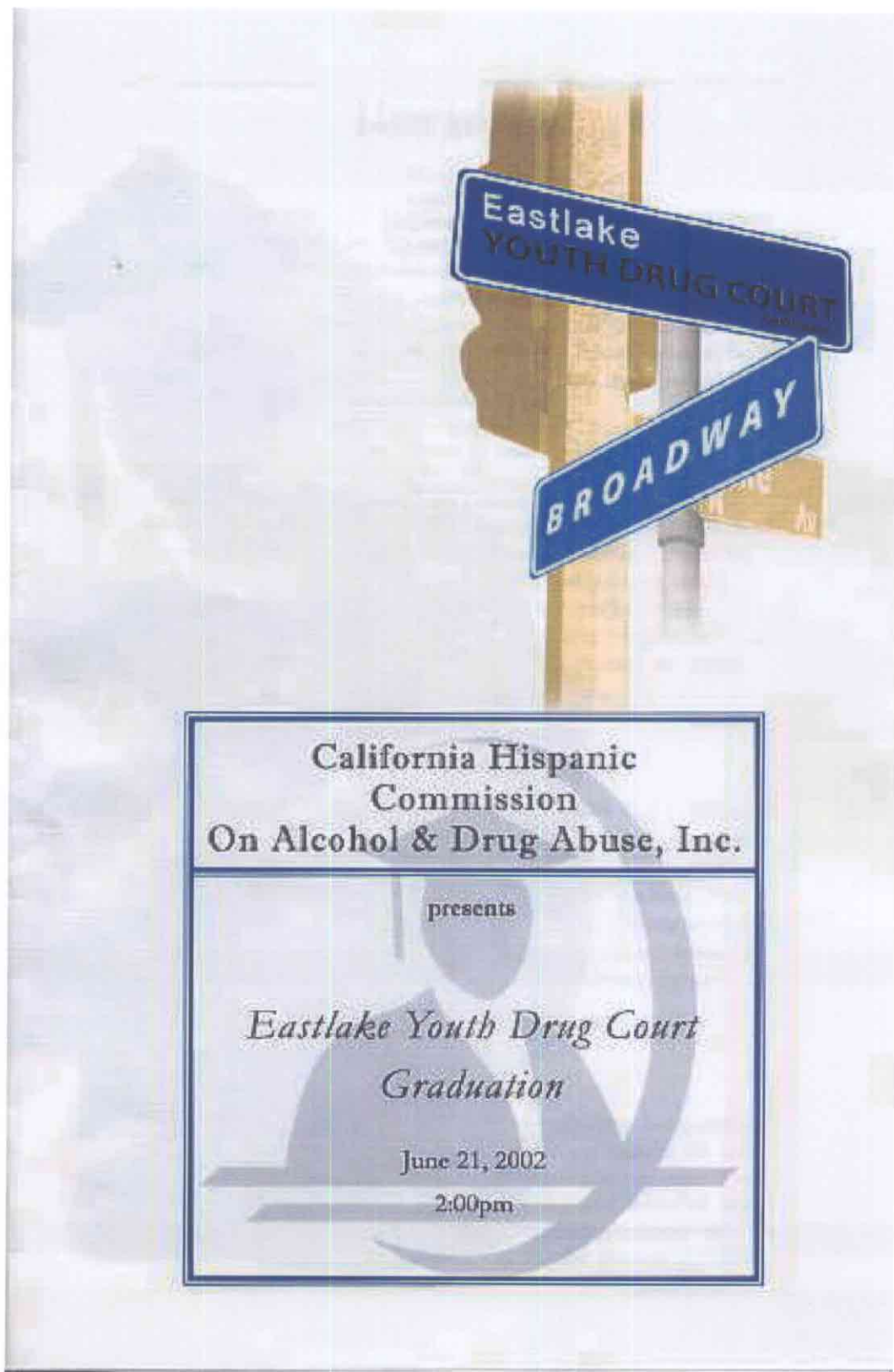
Recidivism Rates

- As of June 30, 2002, there were 1,987 graduates from the Community Drug Courts. Of this number:

1,348 (68%) Had NOT been arrested for ANY offense since graduation

639 (32%) Had been rearrested for some offense since graduation (*Including minor Vehicle Code violations and cases which were shown as dismissals or D.A. rejects*)

(Appendix 9: *Drug Court Recidivism*).



California Hispanic
Commission
On Alcohol & Drug Abuse, Inc.

presents

*Eastlake Youth Drug Court
Graduation*

June 21, 2002

2:00pm

First Graduation Ceremony at the Eastlake Juvenile Drug Court.

JUVENILE DRUG COURTS

Admissions

Program admissions fell by 18% from FY 00/01 to FY 01/02. This reduction is primarily due to the Eastlake Program building to capacity. Eastlake met its capacity (36) in the third quarter, and from that point forward the program could only admit the number exiting the program either through graduation or termination. The Sylmar program continues to operate over its designated capacity of 60.

In Program

The Juvenile Program increased its average number of participants from 79 to 110, a 39% increase.

Graduates

Program graduates increased by 5, for a 38% increase over FY 00/01.

Terminations

Terminations also increased by 11%, which is substantially a result of the increase in participants.

See Appendix 10: *Statistical Comparison Reports FY 00/01 and FY 01/02: Countywide Juvenile Drug Courts*, Charts 1-3.

V. PROPOSITION 36 AND DRUG COURTS

Proposition 36 became effective July 1, 2001. This proposition amended existing drug sentencing laws to request criminal defendants who are convicted of a non-violent drug offense to be placed in drug treatment as a condition of probation instead of incarceration. Proposition 36 also applies to state parolees who are convicted of new non-violent drug offenses, or who commit drug related parole violations. Although many Drug Court supporters across the state initially believe that Proposition 36 would eradicate the need for Drug Courts, Drug Courts have remained a critical component in the County's strategy to treat addicted criminal offenders. In fact, the experience Los Angeles County has had with Drug Courts provided a great deal of information and assistance in the development of the Proposition 36 Implementation Plan.

As previously indicated, Proposition 36 did have a negative impact on Drug Court admissions. Admissions fell by 8%. However, the last two quarters of the fiscal year showed a strong comeback by exceeding the quarterly admissions of the previous four quarters (see Table 1). If this upward trend continues, Drug Courts will return to their normal pattern of admissions (pre-Proposition 36), which is a steady pattern of increases in admissions year to year. Projecting out the third and fourth quarter admissions would result in a 5% increase over fiscal year 2000/2001 admissions.

The Community Drug Court Programs were much less impacted by Proposition 36 than the Sentenced Offender Drug Court. The primary reason for this discrepancy is the fact that the Community Drug Courts are pre-plea programs. The overall impact on the Community Drug Courts was a 5% drop in admissions, a 2% drop in program participants, and a 3% increase in graduations. On the other hand, the Sentenced Offender program experienced a 21% - 28% drop in admissions, program participants, and graduations.

For more information on the Implementation of Proposition 36 and its first year of operations, see the Proposition 36 First Annual Report, which will be released in September 2002.



Van Nuys Drug Court Graduation, Commissioner Mitchell Block presiding (right front).

VI. INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

In order to succeed, the Drug Court Program must have a broad and ongoing base of support. The program continues to rely on a coalition of agencies, organizations and elected leaders. Under the general auspices of the CCJCC's Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee, this coalition includes the judicial officers and administrators of the Los Angeles Superior Court, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Sheriff's Department, the Probation Department, the Alcohol and Drug Program Administration of the Department of Health Services, and local law enforcement agencies. (Appendix 8: *Drug Court Program Organization Chart*.) To provide additional leadership and coordination, the Superior Court has also designated a Supervising Drug Court Judge.

The Subcommittee provides programmatic and technical assistance, coordinates countywide data collection and program evaluation activities, and facilitates consensus on countywide policies and program standards. The Subcommittee is responsible for collaboratively developing general policy guidelines for all of the County's Community Drug Courts, which are published in *The Drug Court Standards and Practices*. This policy document undergoes revisions as the Drug Court program evolves. The fifth edition of *The Drug Court Standards and Practices* will be released by the end of December 2002.

The CCJCC, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, wishes to acknowledge and thank the members of the Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee:

Honorable Rudolph Diaz, Chair, Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court
Michael Judge, Vice Chair, Los Angeles County Public Defender
Honorable Leroy Baca, Los Angeles County Sheriff
Honorable James Bascue, Presiding Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court
Honorable Michael Nash, Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court
Honorable Michael Tynan, Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court.
Bernard Melekian, Police Chief's Association
Patrick Ogawa, Alcohol and Drug Programs Administration
Willie Pannell, Los Angeles Police Department
Richard Shumsky, Chief Probation Officer
Marvin Southard, Director, Department of Mental Health
John Spillane, Deputy District Attorney



The Honorable Terry Smerling (third from the left) poses with Pasadena's Drug Court Team and Graduates.

VII. FUTURE PLANS AND GOALS

Building on eight years of collaboration, CCJCC and the Superior Court will continue their partnership in expanding the County's system of Drug Court programs. New initiatives for the development of enhanced or specialized Drug Court services, such as those involving further partnerships with the Dependency Court System, the Department of Children and Family Services and the Department of Mental Health, will also be explored. Drug Courts and Proposition 36 programs will work together as part of the continuum of care in Los Angeles County to assist drug offenders to break the cycle of drugs and crime, while still preserving public safety and accountability.

The expansion and improvement of services for juveniles will be the primary focus for Fiscal Year 2002/2003. The Oversight Subcommittee has already applied for grant funding to begin the expansion. It is also critical at this junction to prepare more in depth analytical reports on drug court operations. Identifying elements or conditions that result in the greatest success can serve to significantly improve drug court programs, e.g., increase retention rates and reduce recidivism rates.

Finally, during the next fiscal year, CCJCC, together with representatives from the Alcohol and Drug Program Administration and the Internal Services Department will merge the Drug Court Information System with the Proposition 36 Information System. Both of these systems are treatment based programs and should operate in the same manner. Treatment providers can then use a single system regardless of whether they are providing drug court treatment services or Proposition 36 treatment services. This system paves the way for use by any type of treatment plan ordered by the Court.



Commissioner David Sotelo thanks guest speaker Danny Trejo at the East Los Angeles Drug Court Graduation Ceremony.

VIII. APPENDICES



KEY ELEMENTS OF DRUG COURT

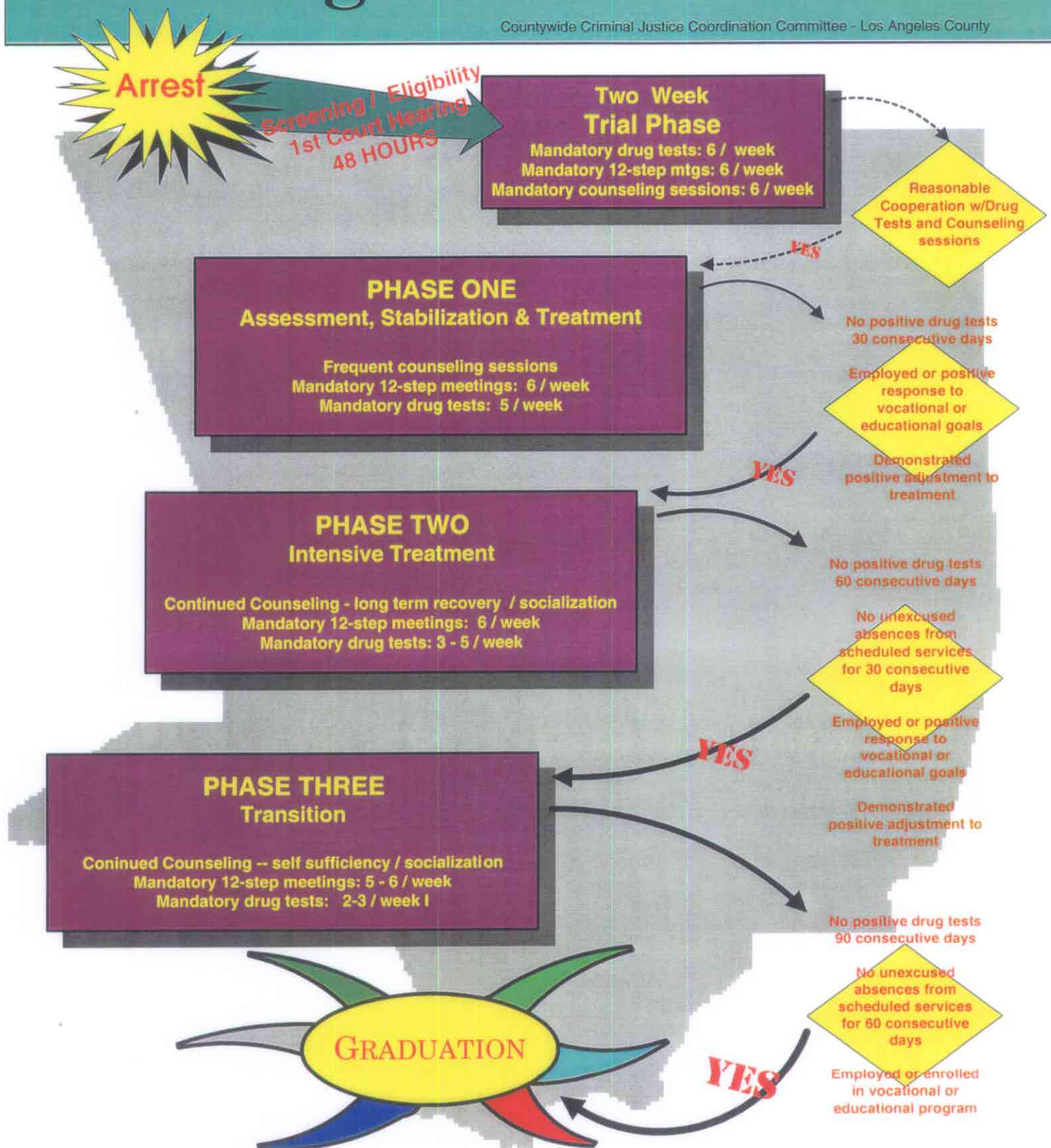
Los Angeles County Drug Court Program
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

June 30, 2002



Drug Court Phases

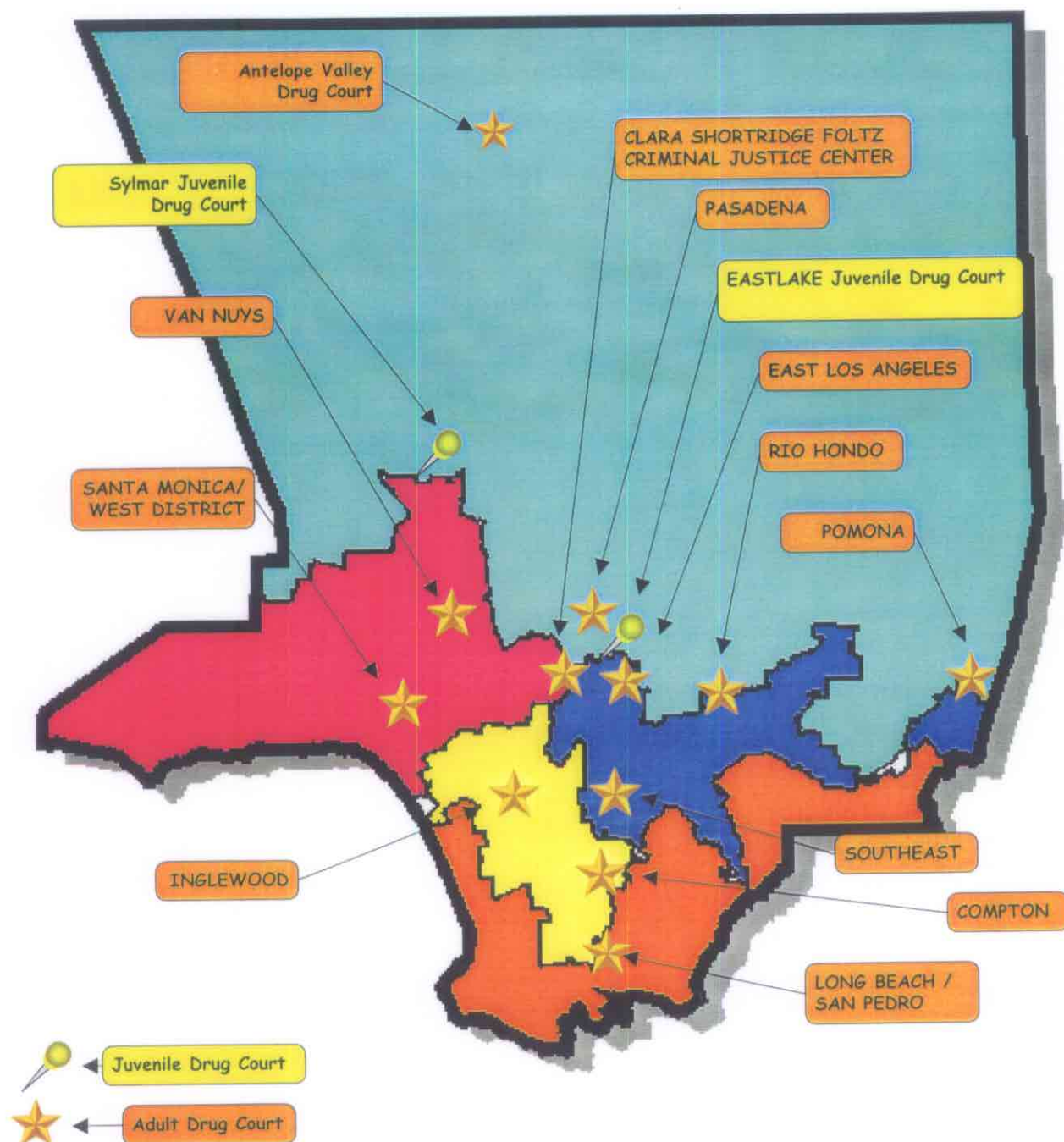
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee - Los Angeles County



Los Angeles County

Drug Court Programs

June 30, 2002

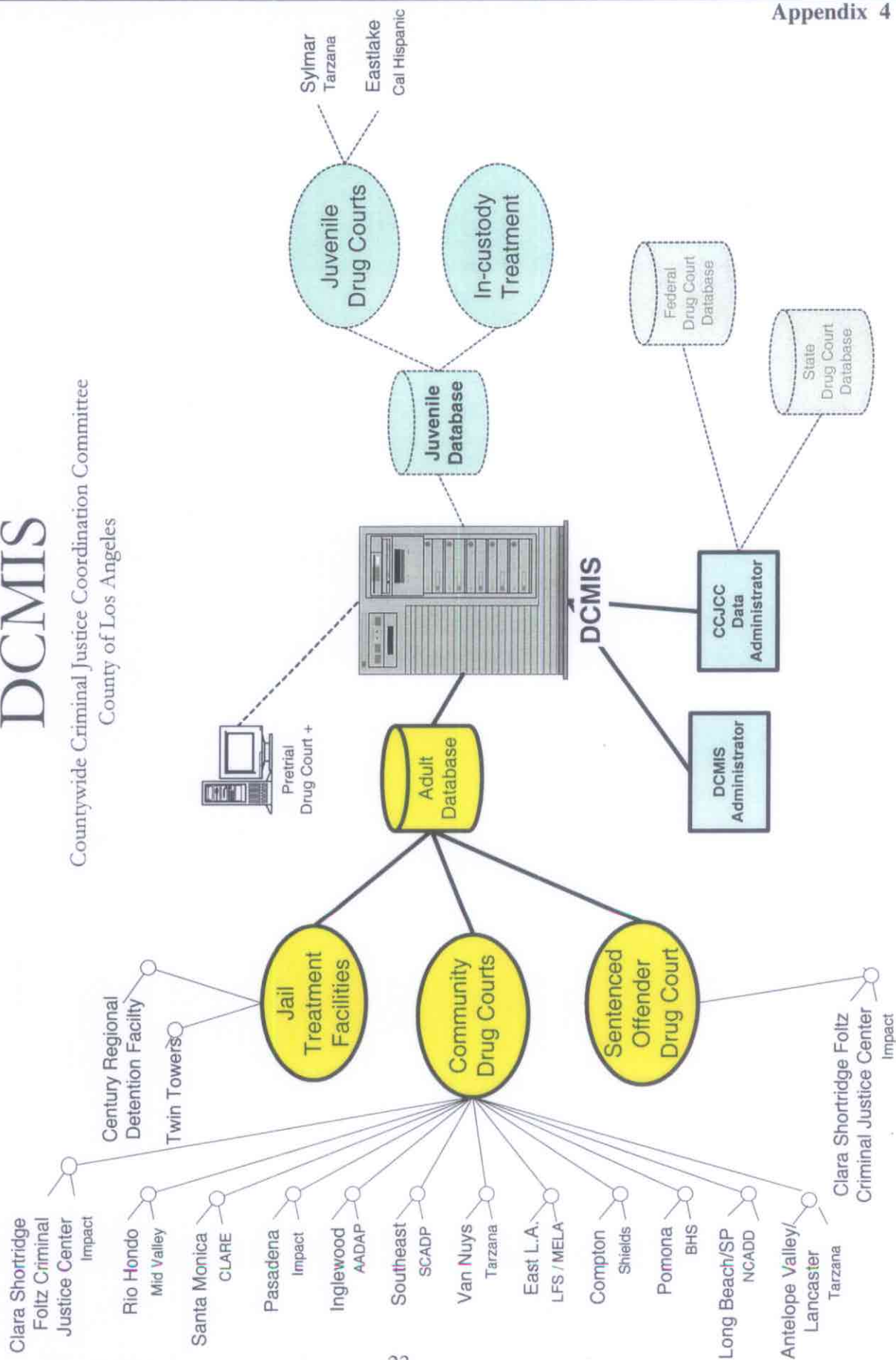


Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky, Chair

Drug Court Management Information System

DCMIS

Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee
County of Los Angeles



STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COUNTYWIDE COMMUNITY DRUG COURTS

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	269	863	126	157
Second Quarter:	318	849	128	139
Third Quarter:	287	900	137	149
Fourth Quarter:	292	901	117	160
Total/Average ¹	1,166	878	508	605

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	258	914	117	152
Second Quarter:	227	885	165	158
Third Quarter:	313	787	112	150
Fourth Quarter:	310	839	130	163
Total/Average ¹ :	1,108	856	524	623
Percentage Change:	(-5%)	(-2%)	+3%	+3%

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: COMPTON

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	23	88	10	11
Second Quarter:	48	90	9	12
Third Quarter:	8	117	11	28
Fourth Quarter:	11	86	0	6
Total/Average ¹ :	90	95.3	30	57

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	16	91	13	4
Second Quarter:	49	90	21	7
Third Quarter:	43	111	16	13
Fourth Quarter:	48	126	1	17
Total/Average ¹ :	156	104.5	51	41
Percentage Change:	+73%	+10%	+70%	(-28%)

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: EAST LOS ANGELES

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	47	8	11
Second Quarter:	12	40	3	4
Third Quarter:	25	45	14	6
Fourth Quarter:	19	50	5	10
Total/Average ¹ :	68	45.5	30	31

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	53	0	0
Second Quarter:	11	47	1	5
Third Quarter:	15	52	3	6
Fourth Quarter:	10	58	15	4
Total/Average ¹ :	48	52.5	19	15
Percentage Change:	(-29%)	15%	(-37%)	(-52%)

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: INGLEWOOD

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	15	93	0	12
Second Quarter:	45	96	16	16
Third Quarter:	39	109	29	22
Fourth Quarter:	30	97	0	9
Total/Average ¹ :	129	98.75	45	59

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	36	118	14	25
Second Quarter:	16	115	18	17
Third Quarter:	19	96	15	6
Fourth Quarter:	23	91	0	11
Total/Average ¹ :	94	105	47	59
Percentage Change:	(-27%)	+6.3%	+4.4%	0%

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: LONG BEACH

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	15	0	0	2
Second Quarter:	23	13	0	5
Third Quarter:	6	31	0	2
Fourth Quarter:	8	35	0	4
Total/Average ¹ :	52	19.75	0	13

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	9	39	2	7
Second Quarter:	0	39	9	1
Third Quarter:	5	29	13	2
Fourth Quarter:	5	19	6	5
Total/Average ¹ :	19	31.5	30	15
Percentage Change:	(-63%)	+59%	N/A	+15%

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: LOS ANGELES CSFCJC COMMUNITY DRUG COURT

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	87	197	54	63
Second Quarter:	75	167	22	46
Third Quarter:	63	147	28	34
Fourth Quarter:	51	175	35	46
Total/Average:	276	171.5	139	189

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	78	144	2	36
Second Quarter:	65	184	62	70
Third Quarter:	102	117	4	63
Fourth Quarter:	93	152	19	66
Total/Average:	338	149.25	87	235
Percentage Change:	+22%	(-13%)	(-37%)	+24%

Appendix 5
Chart 6

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: PASADENA

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	15	33	8	5
Second Quarter:	10	35	4	6
Third Quarter:	12	35	2	5
Fourth Quarter:	10	40	12	8
Total/Average ¹ :	47	35.75	26	24

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	16	30	6	10
Second Quarter:	8	30	8	8
Third Quarter:	8	22	7	8
Fourth Quarter:	8	15	2	5
Total/Average ¹ :	40	24.25	23	31
Percentage Change:	(-15%)	(-32%)	(-12%)	+29%

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: POMONA

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	2	52	7	3
Second Quarter:	2	44	0	1
Third Quarter:	7	45	19	4
Fourth Quarter:	18	29	9	5
Total/Average:	29	42.5	35	13

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	33	10	9
Second Quarter:	16	26	0	10
Third Quarter:	10	32	5	6
Fourth Quarter:	29	31	0	14
Total/Average:	67	30.5	15	39
Percentage Change:	+131%	(-28%)	(-57%)	+200%

Appendix 5
Chart 8

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: RIO HONDO

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	49	159	1	18
Second Quarter:	46	189	32	25
Third Quarter:	45	178	25	17
Fourth Quarter:	67	181	28	25
Total/Average ¹ :	207	176.75	86	85

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	29	195	39	25
Second Quarter:	23	160	29	11
Third Quarter:	55	143	31	22
Fourth Quarter:	35	145	41	17
Total/Average ¹ :	142	160.75	140	75
Percentage Change:	(-31%)	(-9%)	+63%	(-12%)

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: SANTA MONICA

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	13	71	19	13
Second Quarter:	27	52	13	9
Third Quarter:	16	57	0	11
Fourth Quarter:	20	62	11	11
Total/Average ¹ :	76	60.5	43	44

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	60	12	13
Second Quarter:	10	47	2	6
Third Quarter:	9	49	10	3
Fourth Quarter:	5	45	10	1
Total/Average ¹ :	36	50.25	34	23
Percentage Change:	(-53%)	(-17%)	(-21%)	(-48%)

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: SOUTHEAST

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	9	44	6	3
Second Quarter:	11	44	8	5
Third Quarter:	26	42	9	9
Fourth Quarter:	17	50	5	11
Total/Average ¹ :	63	45	28	28

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	7	51	7	5
Second Quarter:	10	46	0	13
Third Quarter:	16	43	8	13
Fourth Quarter:	32	38	8	11
Total/Average ¹ :	65	44.5	23	42
Percentage Change:	+3%	(-1%)	(-18%)	+50%

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: Van Nuys

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	29	79	13	16
Second Quarter:	19	79	21	10
Third Quarter:	40	67	0	11
Fourth Quarter:	41	96	12	25
Total/Average ¹ :	129	80.25	46	62

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	31	100	12	18
Second Quarter:	19	101	15	10
Third Quarter:	31	93	0	5
Fourth Quarter:	22	119	28	12
Total/Average ¹ :	103	103.25	55	45
Percentage Change:	(-20%)	+29%	+20%	(-27%)

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
SENTENCED OFFENDER DRUG COURT

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	27	128	14	18
Second Quarter:	44	123	10	17
Third Quarter:	32	140	18	33
Fourth Quarter:	40	121	17	30
Total/Average ¹ :	143	128	59	98

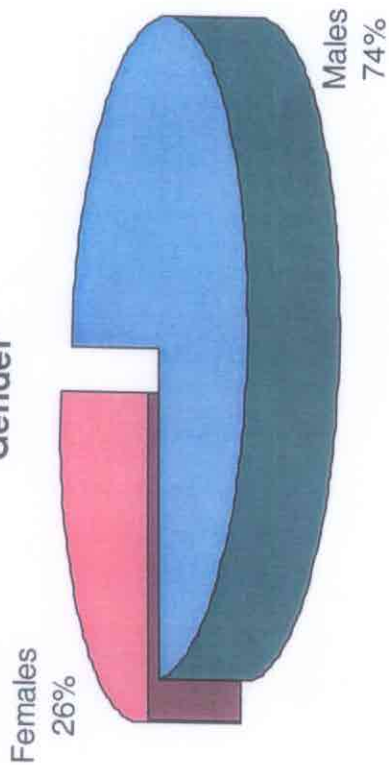
Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	15	114	11	21
Second Quarter:	24	97	3	14
Third Quarter:	27	104	19	25
Fourth Quarter:	37	87	11	6
Total/Average ¹ :	103	101	44	66
Percentage Change:	(-28%)	(-21%)	(-25%)	(-33%)

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

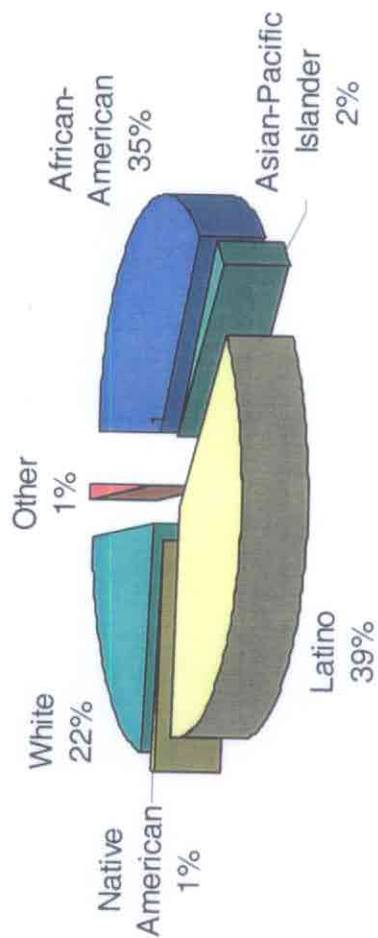
Drug Court Admissions

July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2002

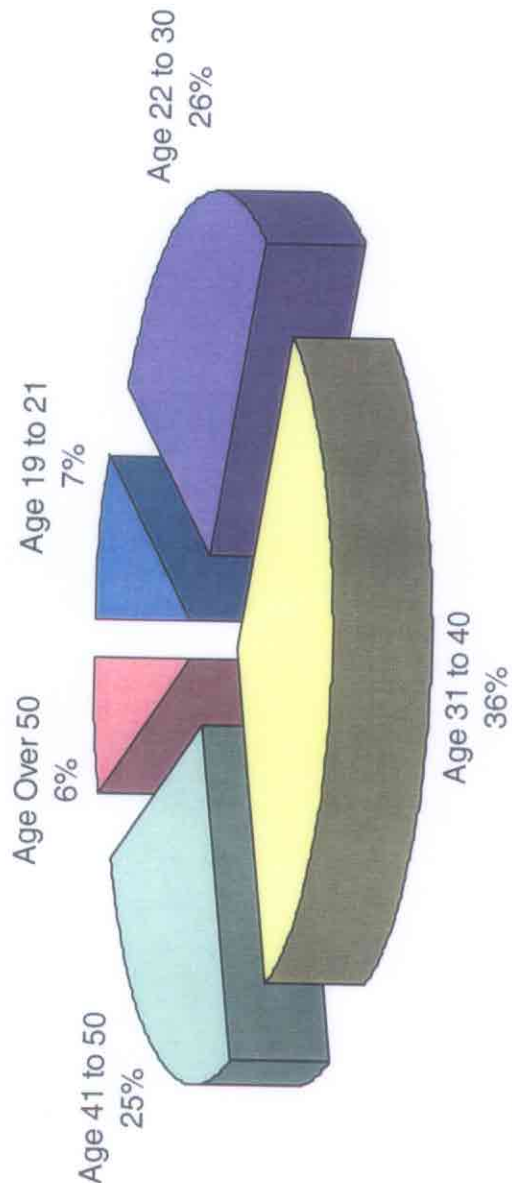
Gender



Ethnic Group

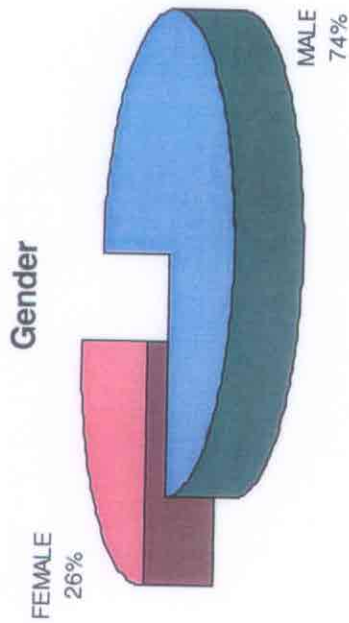


Age

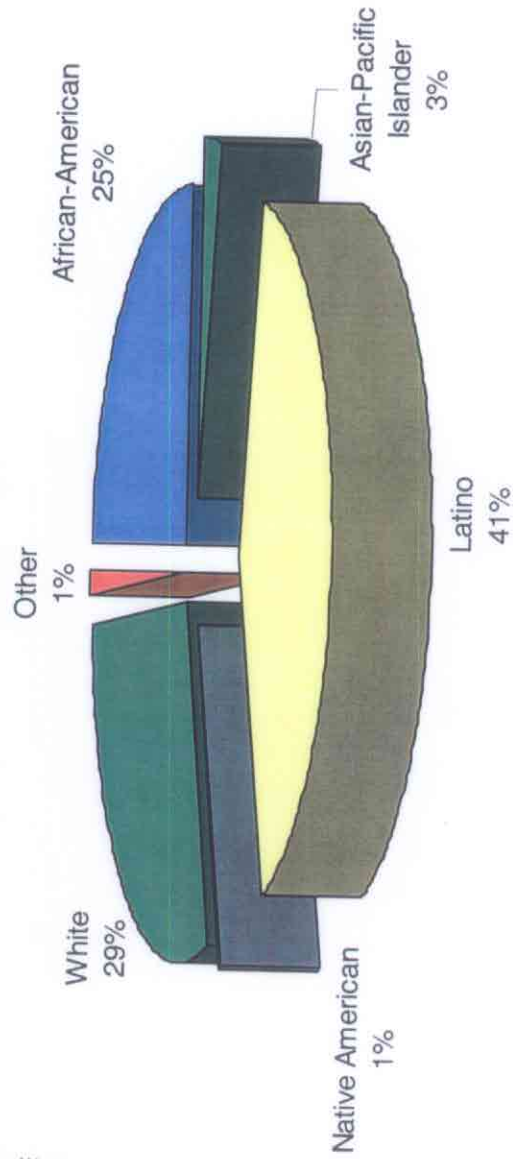


Drug Court Graduates

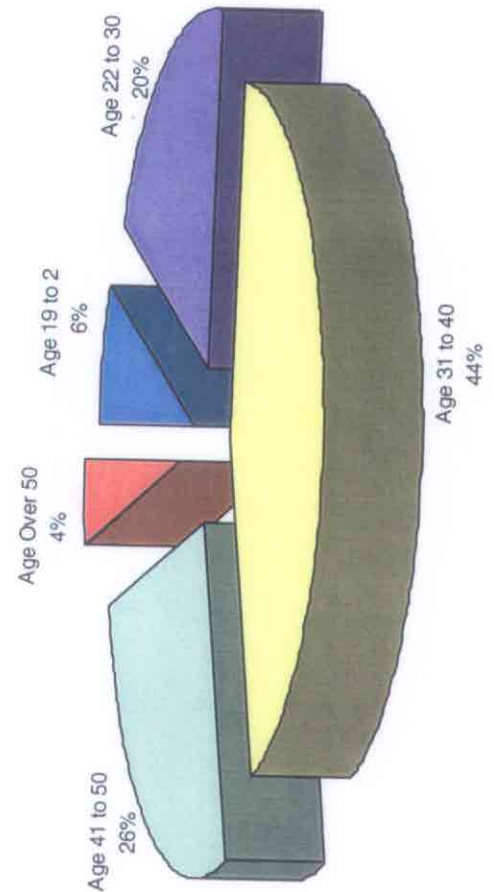
July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2002



Ethnic Group



Age

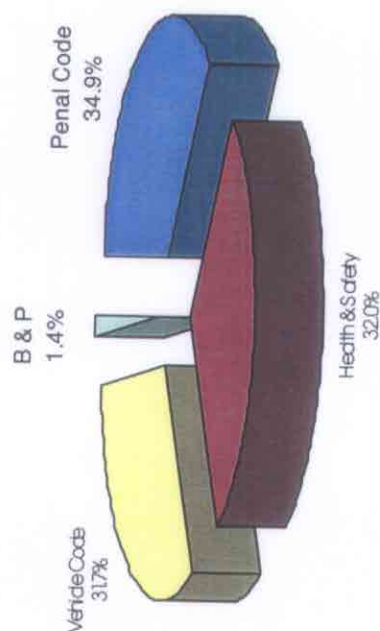


Drug Court Recidivism

Community Drug Court Program

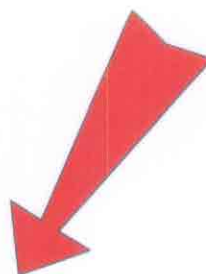
Graduates

[1,987 Graduates: June 1995 - June 30 2002]



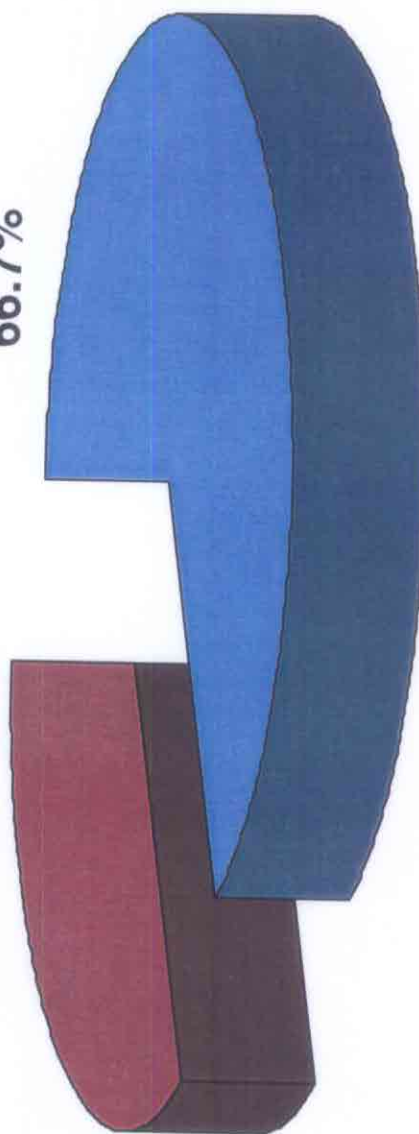
Re-arrest Breakdown

[641 Arrests]



ARRESTS
32.3%

NO ARRESTS
66.7%



Source: Probation Pretrial Services

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COUNTY-WIDE JUVENILE DRUG COURTS

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	20	57	0	8
Second Quarter:	21	73	4	12
Third Quarter:	34	91	4	14
Fourth Quarter:	21	94	5	11
Total/Average ¹ :	96	79	13	45

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	11	89	0	11
Second Quarter:	25	107	7	12
Third Quarter:	22	115	0	13
Fourth Quarter:	21	127	11	14
Total/Average ¹ :	79	110	18	50
Percentage Change:	(-18%)	+39%	+38%	+11%

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FY 00/01 and FY 01/02
COURT LOCATION: EASTLAKE JUVENILE DRUG COURT

Fiscal Year 00/01	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Second Quarter:	2	5	N/A	N/A
Third Quarter:	10	15	N/A	N/A
Fourth Quarter:	5	20	N/A	N/A
Total/Average ¹ :	20	13	N/A	N/A

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Program	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	8	28	N/A	4
Second Quarter:	4	32	N/A	5
Third Quarter:	3	35	N/A	4
Fourth Quarter:	7	42	4	2
Total/Average ¹ :	22	34	4	15
Percentage Change:	+10%	+160%	N/A	N/A

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

